Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. **Philadelphia, January 20, 1838.** **Whole No. 860.**

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MORN AND SONG.

Then let come again, ever morning!
We welcome thee to earth;
With all thy glistening dew-like hues,
And songs of holy mirth.

There's gold upon thy drapery,
Thou hast washed thyself in dew,
And Nature answers to thy charm,
Created all anew.

The dewy spid wood is waking,
There's music in the hollow;
And the little flower looks sweetly up,
To pay its early vows.

Oh! hear the voice of gladness;
And feel the joy around,
And when the soul is finely tuned,
'Twill join the choirs above.

Whence comest thou, bright morning,
From the mountains robed in snow,
Or grassy vales, or prairie lawn,
Or ocean of silver flow.

Or from the crowded city,
Didst bring thy busy train,
Of voices and of winged feet,
To wake up nature's fane?

There are who hate thy glory,
For guilt abhors the light;
And broken hearts mirror feels
Upon the dens of night.

But I love thee, keen eyed morning,
I love thee for thy youth;
The wisdom of thy beaming,
And innocence of truth.

When'er I see thee, shining,
I'll think I hear the angels sing,
And take my Fancy's saffron wings,
And sing to Fancy's strain.

When age shall come with wrinkles,
And sickness with its pain,
I'll point him to thy sunny locks,
And say my boyhood's there.

And to my grave I'll carry
Oh, and thy kindest ray,
As though a messenger from heaven,
To wait me on my way.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TERRESTRIAL DISSOLUTION.

A contemplation of the decline of nations, fills the mind with grand and solemn emotions.—Knowing that we are mortal ourselves, we may imagine what will happen. Let us consider a few fallen nations, and see what remains of their peculiar take place.

Where now is Babylon, with her lofty walls and towering edifices? She has been, long since, desolated, and not a vestige of her former splendor remains. Greece arose and became mighty on the earth. Her brave sons were victorious on the battle field, and science and art were victorious on the battle field, and science and art were urged to bold deeds of chivalry. City arose after city, and each became more state. But where now is Greece? Where are her heroic soldiers, her great statesmen, her illustrious orators and poets? Time has rolled on, with the mighty tide of Decay, and swept them into the ocean of blood. Thus, terrestrial things are present, are future, and are past.

After these reflections, we may suppose ourselves seated on some celestial eminence, without the limits of time, and view the world beneath. The mighty globe is destined to destruction.—Behold the gallant ship, before it was formed, are laid prostrate. Hills are agitated on their seats, and rocks are burdened with their own pressure. Mountains and solid hills alone, can bear the weight of the lofty trees that grow on them. The ragged shores are giving way; and note, the lasting islands are yielding under the surging deep. The gathering clouds, black, black, and terrible! See the flashes of lightning, making more frightful the scene! Hear loud sounds, the distant thunder, but coming nearer, and nearer. Oh! amazing, awful, terrific state. Now are passed the winds and waters, the thunder and lightning, and the violence of mighty hail. But, hark! that is not all. Hear that low grumbling sound, like that of distant rolling ocean subterranean. Lo! the hills begin to tremble; lofty peaks have broken off, and valleys are filling up with falling fragments. Fluid rocks are tearing asunder; the mountains are rocking to and fro; and the mighty globe itself begins to totter. It is racked with inward convulsions.—Fissures are opening in every direction, whose depths are unknown

STATEMENT

Furnished to the Bucks County Convention, by the Commissioners of the County of Philadelphia, June 20th, 1837, in compliance with a resolution offered by Mr. DARLY, of Philadelphia county, and agreed to by the Convention, showing the amount each of the State Centre of Justice, in the city and county of Philadelphia, for the four years prior to the 1st day of December, 1837, and the fees received out of the County funds by the District Attorney General or his deputies for the several criminal prosecutions therein during that period.

	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Fees received by the Attorney General.	$1,454 50	1,203 50	1,203 50	1,203 50
Recorder's Court.	1,203 50	1,203 50	1,203 50	1,203 50
Mayor's Court.	1,203 50	1,203 50	1,203 50	1,203 50
Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions.	$7,203 50	7,203 50	7,203 50	7,203 50
Court of Common Pleas.	1,203 50	1,203 50	1,203 50	1,203 50
District Court.	1,203 50	1,203 50	1,203 50	1,203 50
Supreme Court.	1,203 50	1,203 50	1,203 50	1,203 50
For the years ending	$16,346 50	$16,346 50	$16,346 50	$16,346 50

Nota—The fees received by the Attorney General are included in the respective years.

Remarks on the above Statement.

The fees received by the Attorney General, or his deputies, from the Sheriff, where the costs are criminal prosecutions have been paid from the funds of the county, and not by the public, are not embraced in the above statement.—*Sentinel.*

Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19,

corrected for the Saturday Evening Post.

ASHES.			
Pots,	$ 6 00	$ 6 12½	
Pearls,	6 00	6 12½	
BEESWAX.			
Yellow,	24	25	
White,	28	30	
CANDLES.			
Mould,	11	12	
Sperm,	23	24	
Patent Tallow,	12	13	
Dip,	11	12	
COFFEE.			
Laguira,	9 00	9 00	
Rio, cargo, duty free,	9	10	
Java,	13	14	
Havana,	11	12	
Porto Rico,	10	11	
Cuba,	10	11	
St. Domingo,	11	12	
COTTON duty 3 cts per lb.			
Louisiana,	11	13	
Mobile,	11	12	
Alab. and Tenn.	8	12	
N. C. and Geo.	10	12	
Upland,	9	11	
FEATHERS.			
Live Pittsburgh, per pound,		50	
FLOUR and MEAL			
Superfine, per bbl.	7	00	
Fine,	7	00	
Rye,	4	25	
Middling,			
Corn Meal,			
Hominy,			
GRAIN.			
Rye,	70	75	
Indian Corn,	60	65	
Wheat,	1	10	
Red,	1	10	
White,	1	15	
Barley,	60	70	
Oats,	30	35	
GRASS SEED.			
Timothy,	2	50	
Clover,	4	00	
Flaxseed,	1	00	
Herds Grass,	1	50	
HAY.			
Timothy, per ton,	20	00	
Clover,	15	00	
HIDES.			
Dry Rio,	12	13	
Buenos Ayres,	18	20	
Dry Salted,	12	13	
Green,	6	7	
Calf,	10	12	
HOPS.			
1837,	10	12	
1836,	8	10	
LEAD.			
Pig,	5	00	
Bar,	6	00	
Sheet,	7	00	
Shot,	7	00	
LEATHER.			
Slaughter,	31	36	
Spanish Sole,	40	45	
Upper,	30	35	
Dressed Kip,	40	45	
Calf,	90	1 00	
Roan,	25	30	
Sheep,	25	30	
Morocco,	47	50	
Patent Leather,	50	60	
Enamelled,	45	50	
Prunella,	40	45	
Bag, French Calf,	1	00	
Bag, English,	1	00	
MAHOGANY.			
St. Croix,	5 00	6 00	
Cuba,	5 00	6 00	
No. 2,	4	00	
No. 3,	3	00	
MOLASSES.			
Muscovado, Am. from			
Boston,		74	
do Dutch,	55	60	
Sugar House,	45	50	
Sugars white,	7	00	
do common,	6	00	
PLANTS, PAINTS.			
Indigo, Carolina,	1	25	
do Bengal,	1	50	
Logwood,	2	00	
Fustic,	1	00	
Flaxseed,	1	00	
Madder,	10	12	
Alum,	2	50	
Copperas,	1	50	
Camwood,	2	00	
Redwood,	1	50	
Brazil Wood,	1	50	
WHISKEY.			
Rye in bbls.	20	00	
do in hhds.	20	00	
Corn whiskey,	20	00	
WOOL.			
Merino Saxony,	60	65	
Am. wash, full blood,	45	45	
do do three fourths,	40	45	
do do half,	37	40	
do do quarter,	30	35	
Bark, per ton,	20	00	
Bristles,	30	40	

BANK NOTE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, BY WILLIAM A. BUDD,

No. 3 Exchange Buildings, No. 39 South Third Street.

Prices on State and over Par Bankers.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1838.

Par and dis			
Banks in MAINE,	12	Cohoes,	3 a dis 1/2
Exeter Bank Gorham Com.		Canandaigua,	
pany, Hallowell & Au-		Commercial,	
gusta Associations of		Cooperstown,	
Monmouth, and Wis-		Susquehanna Bridge, Inva-	
casset,		lids,	
The HUNDRED,	1	Farmers,	
VERMONT.		Hudson,	
Bank of Vergennes,	1	Mechanics,	
MASSACHUSETTS, 10		Mechanics Exchange,	
Banks in Boston, Salem,		Merchants,	
Farmers Bank, Bed		Mohawk,	
ford,	1	Mohawk Bridge,	
Banks in Lowell,	2	Exchange Bank of Colomb,	
Eastern Bank, Salem,		Ontario,	
Lynn Mechanics & Ex-		Orange County,	
change,	2	Orleans,	
Salem Bank,	3	Oswego,	
Lancaster Bank, Bank		Phenix Bank, Brooklyn,	
of Brighton, Bank of		Franklin Bank,	
Commerce,	3	Rochester,	
RHODE ISLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Rhode Island,	1	Bk of Va. Branches,	
Bank of Commerce,	1	Bk of Fredericksburg,	
Bank of Rhode Island,		Bk of Virginia,	
Ex. Bk. 10		Farmers Bank,	
Banks in Providence,		Lynchburg,	
Newport,		Merchants,	
CONNECTICUT.		Petersburg,	
Banks in Hartford,		Richmond,	
Middletown,		Bk of Valley,	
Farmers & Mechanics,		Bk of Wheeling,	
New Haven,		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Fairfield County,		Banks in Newbern,	
Stonington,		Cape Fear,	
Thames Bank,		Commercial,	
Union,		Fayetteville,	
Windham County,		Merchants,	
NEW YORK.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Utica,	1	Cheraw Bank,	
Lancaster Franklin bank,	par	GEORGIA.	
Mechanics Bank,		State bk and branches,	
Farmers Bank,		Brunswick,	
Agency & Exchange bk,		Augusta,	
Chemical,		Mech. & Farm's	
Commercial bank,		Bank & Manf's Co.	
Manufacturers,		Central bk at Milledgv,	
Mechanics Banking Ass.		Darien,	
Mechanics & Traders,		Interlachen bank, Savan-	
Merchants Exchange,		nah,	
Mohawk Bank,		Augusta Bridge & Ex-	
New York,		change,	
New York Life Ins. &		Georgia Bk Commerce,	
Trust Co.		Macon,	
Phenix Bank,		Milledgeville,	
Union,		Planters & Mechanics,	
Bank of Commerce,		Savannah,	
Bank of America,		Bank of Darien,	
Bank of New York,		Bank of Brunswick,	
Bank of Republic,		Bank of Commerce,	
Bank of State of New York,		Bank of Milledgeville,	
Bank of Wash. Co.		Bank of Macon,	
Bank of Washingtonian		Bank of Augusta,	
Bank,		Bank of Hamilton,	
Bank of Whitehall,		Bank of Mobile,	
Bank of Wilmington,		Bank of Alabama,	
Bank of Westchester,		Bank of Huntsville,	
Bank of Washington,		Bank of Montgomery,	
Bank of Wash. Co.		Bank of Tuscaloosa,	
Bank of Wash. Co.		Bank of Decatur,	
Bank of Wash. Co.		Bank of Florence,	
Bank of Wash. Co.		Bank of Wash. Co.	
Bank of Wash. Co.		Bank of Wash. Co.	
Bank of Wash. Co.		Bank of Wash. Co.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA.
Saturday, January 20, 1838.

AGENCIES.

Weeks, Jordon & Co. Booksellers, 121 Washington street, Boston, are appointed agents for Atkinson's periodicals, in place of Elisha Field, resigned.

Mr. N. Hickman, of Baltimore, is appointed agent for the *Saturday Evening Post*, in place of Mrs. Jane Porter, resigned. Mrs. Porter retains the agency of the *Casket*.

DELINQUENTS.

We learn, that Dr. P. E. Moore, has left Nazareth, Pa. for this city—We should like to be informed of his present residence.

William Fisher, has "*moved off*" from New Lisbon, O. (Query,) Where to?

"BETTER CURRENCY."

The small notes of the Camden & Woodbury Rail Road Company, are uncurrent.

The Valley Rail Road, do.

The Hazleton Rail Road, do.

Distant Corporation Loans—do.

The notes of the Manual Labor Bank, Canada and Michigan notes, cannot be sold at any price.

Small checks on the Virginia and other distant Banks, are of no present value.

The weather this winter has been remarkably mild, the temperature through December and January rarely being so low as the freezing point. During the greater part of the season, there has been a mildness, more resembling the bland atmosphere of the spring, than the severity of mid winter. At this time, the small fires rendered necessary by the surrounding dampness, is oppressive, and requires frequent ventilation, by the throwing open of doors and windows.

The Colonization Herald has made its appearance, in a new handsome and enlarged dress, conducted by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. T. Buchanan, 27 Sansom street, is the General Agent.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, a bill has been presented by Mr. Peltz, from a select committee, for the preservation of the health and morals of children, employed in manufactories. It provides that all children not able to read shall be sent three months in every year to school while employed in any manufactory; and no child is to be taken into any such factory, under ten years of age; and none under sixteen years shall labor more than ten hours per day. All evasions of the law will be met by penalties on the parents, guardians, and employers of such children.

Persons who frequent public places, especially at night, should be on their guard, as there are numerous rogues prowling about. Several attempts have recently been made to pick the pockets of visitors of the Theatres, and other crowded assemblies. A countryman at the Walnut street Theatre, last week came near losing a pocket book, containing a large amount of money.

By the politeness of Mr. Friedlander, we have received the first number of the Student's Magazine, a work published at the Pennsylvania Institution for instructing the Blind, printed with the raised type used by that institution.

The design of the work is, to provide the pupils with new reading; insure their more rapid advancement in the art of composition; to awaken the attention of the public in behalf of this hitherto neglected class of persons; to prove the importance of bringing to the homes of the blind a great means of education. And above all to confute the erroneous opinion that the blind are incapable of improvement by education.

Several robberies have recently been made in a most daring manner; a few evenings since, the store of Mr. Birkey, in Fifth near Walnut street, was entered by three young men, who after inspecting many articles, left the house without effecting a purchase. There was no one in the store except the daughter of the owner and a colored girl. A piece of cassimere, a piece of black velvet, and a piece of silk handkerchiefs were afterwards missing, the villains dropped two of the packages which were recovered.

The Governor of this Commonwealth, recently transmitted to the House of Representatives, a message containing his reasons for permitting, the repair or temporary improvement bill to become a law by lapse of time. On the subject being brought up in the house, Mr. Johnson offered a motion that the message be rejected on the ground that it was disrespectful. On last Friday week, this motion was discussed and decided in the negative, the message was accordingly accepted, though the house declined having it printed.

A suit was tried before the Circuit Court of this county, in which Elizabeth V. Lang sued Lorenzo D. Flemming, a preacher, for slander. It terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff for $200 damages and costs, the jury would have awarded $1000, but mercifully considered the defendant's circumstances. He however moved a new trial, and the case again came on, the 9th inst. and the second jury brought in a verdict for $400. The lady was a resident of this city, and had always borne a fair, unblemished character.

The coroner was called on Saturday last, to view the body of a man named Jacob Valentine, aged about 63 years, on the Darby Road, near three miles from the city. The deceased had left his home at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, after which time nothing was heard of him, until the next morning when he was found by his wife, in the garden, on his knees, and his hands grasping the fence; when found he was dead: the verdict of the jury was, death by being exposed to the weather in a state of intoxication.

The commerce of Philadelphia has increased, notwithstanding the embarrassments of trade, very considerably over the last three or four years.

The whole number of arrivals in the year 1834, was 3,116. In the year 1835, there were 4,003; in 1836, they increased to 4,185, and on the 29th of December, for 1837, there were 8,146, being 3,971 more than in the preceding year.

The subject of Capital Punishments has interested the public attention in various parts of the country. Though this relict of a barbarous age still remains, efforts are being employed to divest it of some of its most revolting features. A proposition has been brought before Congress for the purpose of confining public executions within the precincts of the prison yard. The judiciary committee of the Senate of Indiana, have made a report to that body, accompanied by a bill for abolishing public executions in future. This measure was strongly recommended in the message of Governor Vance. The scenes enacted on these melancholy occasions, have always been offensive to the well disposed and reflecting part of the community, who could not but recognise new incentives to crime, in the means thus taken for its prevention.

Messrs. Turner & Fisher, 11 North Sixth street, have published the *Love-Chase*, written by Sheridan Knowles, as the 35th number of their neat Dramatic Library.

Carey, Lea, and Blanchard have published Lady Blessington's confessions of an Elderly Lady, to which is added her former work, the confessions of an Elderly Gentleman.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

Mr. Betsford, of Connecticut, has constructed a machine for the preparation of sewing silk, twist, organzine tram, &c. A machine of twenty-four spindles will complete sewings as rapidly as eight girls can reel, and one doubling machine, costing five dollars, will be sufficient for sixty. He will furnish a reel and doubling machine in a single frame for eight dollars, with a set of spools. He has also invented a cast iron stove and pan, for keeping the water used at a proper temperature. The whole apparatus, comprising reel, double spinner, stove and pan, reels to put into skeins for marking, set of spools, &c. will cost only fifty dollars. The silk culture has advanced with a steady pace in the public estimation, and in a few years, this article must become a staple commodity of the country. The Baltimore American remarks; "that the migration to the West in search of fresh lands to cultivate, has already produced an effect which nothing can counteract but the introduction of new products to supply the place of those which are becoming lost to us. Of these new products we know of none so desirable in every point of view as silk. Our climate, the facility of raising and plentifulness of food, all combine in showing that our attention can be turned to nothing so lucrative in its returns as the culture of silk, whilst the employment afforded to young and otherwise useless children is of itself a sufficient inducement to its prosecution."

In this city a large number of females are frequently without employment, many of whom are widows, who once had the means of affluence and comfort, many are aged and infirm, and unfit for any except the lightest occupations.—The demand for employment at present exceeds the consumption of the products of labor, and hence the competition among those who dispose of the proceeds of female industry, has so reduced their price, as not to furnish the necessary profits, for the sustenance of existence.—The distress and misery among this class of the community, especially in the inclement season, is infinitely greater than would be imagined by those who have not considered the subject.—This state of things has its effect on the moral character of those, who are immediately subjected to its influence. The impossibility of procuring the necessaries of life by honest industry, has driven many females into the haunts of licentiousness and infamy.

The extension of the manufacture of silk, in its various branches, would open a new source of active industry, peculiarly adapted to the strength and habits of this distressed portion of the community. It would open an avenue by which they might escape from the evils of absolute penury, and insure for themselves and children an independent mode of living, far more consonant to their generous feelings, than the reception of alms, often grudgingly given. The soil and climate of Pennsylvania is well adapted to the growth and support of the worm, and a small degree of energy, would give vigor to the business, and furnish a means by which relief could be extended in an honorable manner to the poor.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

The late decision of Congress on this subject has arrested the attention of the public in various parts of the country, and the evils which may flow from it, are acknowledged even by those, whose interests were intended to be protected by its operation. The Louisville city Gazette remarks, very, properly "that the citizens of the United States have a right to petition—they have an inalienable right to be heard by petition or remonstrance, let the subject be what it may. And however the Southern members may dislike to hear the evils of slavery ding donged, and know that petition after petition, to make the "ten mile square" a free District, is ready to be presented, they must bear it, and it will be a sacrifice of the principles which produced the Revolution and wrought our independence, to give way to their *immodest* demand that all petitions of slavery, be laid on the table unheard. We trust that the representative who votes for the abridgment of American liberty, may never again be returned to the National Legislature, but may receive merited opprobrium."

This subject has been introduced before the legislature of Pennsylvania, and has given rise to much discussion, which bids fair to increase the existing excitement. It has been argued with much force, that the assumption on the part of the Southern states, that the people of the North should surrender their rights for the purpose of giving security to the right of property in slaves or any thing else, is subversive of the fundamental principles of our government. The measures adopted by the Southern members of Congress, we have always thought adverse to the doctrines they were designed to support. The rule which forbids the reception of petitions on the subject of slavery, may be extended to other matters, for if the power of Congress is recognised in this instance, it must of necessity apply to every other imaginable case.

The Board of Trustees for the "Philadelphia Association, for the Relief of Disabled Firemen," in their third annual report state: that the entire receipts of Treasurer for the year 1837, amounted to $2740,73; and that there remains to the credit of the relief fund, $541,83, the amounts paid for relief during the above year being $145. It appears the General Fund at present amounts to $10,460,87, the interest of which, with donations, and subscriptions, will constitute the means of relieving distress in the present year.

Mrs. Chapman, (alias Mrs. Mina,) formerly tried in an adjoining county of Pennsylvania for the murder of her husband, has betook herself to a low sphere of theatrical enterprise. With her four children, she forms a company of itinerant players, in the western parts of N. York, where they are frequently very roughly treated by their rude auditories. Whatever the wretched mother by her past offences may deserve, and however sunk in misery and crime, yet humanity should interpose for the protection of her unfortunate children, whose sufferings are already sufficiently acute.

From the Message of the Governor to the Legislature of New York, we learn that the canals in that state were not so productive on the close of the year, Sept. 1st, as they were the year previous, by $275,000. The nett proceeds from all the canals is $717,803 24. The cost of repairs and collection of tolls on them, amounted to $608,907 73. The treasury receipts for the year amount to $6,452,481 44, payments out of it, $4,921,928 90, leaving a balance of $1,530,552 54.

The capital of the Bank fund has accumulated to $649,813 45; the revenue derived from it last year was $28,508 61.

The whole number of school districts in the state is 10,345. Reports had been received from 9,718. The number of children of all ages instructed in the common schools during the last year, is 524,188. The total amount of money expended for wages of teachers is $772,341, including what was derived from common schools, and other town and local funds. The academies are flourishing, the number of students being about 6000.

The Delaware Gazette contains a caution to those connected with the press, against a man who calls himself Joseph Johnson, and professes to be a portrait painter. He is said to be an Englishman by birth, and is described as about five feet in height, and twenty-two years of age. He had in his possession several certificates from persons in New York, and Philadelphia, testifying his abilities as a painter. While in Wilmington he ran up a score with a tavern keeper for board, and another for a small amount of printing.

The Express Mail seems not to be in good repute, and complaints are made, that the benefits resulting from it are confined to those who are capable of paying extra charges, while those in moderate circumstances are excluded from its advantages. The wealthy and the poor should be placed on an equality in this respect.

CONNEAUT AND BEAVER RAIL ROAD.

The Legislature of Ohio, about a year since, chartered a Corporation, entitled the "Conneaut and Beaver Rail Road Company" to form a junction at the State line, with another Road chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to extend to the Ohio River, at its nearest approach to Lake Erie.

It is a matter of great importance, that the Northern or Ohio Section of this Road should be completed as soon as possible, as in addition to the facilities it would give to the transportation of goods and passengers from Philadelphia to the Northern parts of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the whole of Michigan; inexhaustible mines of bituminous coal, of the very best quality, lie on the immediate route of the Road, which is required by the Steam Boats on Lake Erie, and a number of large and flourishing towns, on the Lake shore.

It is calculated from certain data obtained, that the 50 steam boats now running on Lake Erie, would require 30,000 tons a year of this coal for fuel, and that the coal at $5 per ton, would be preferred to wood free of charge—that Buffalo, would consume 20,000 tons a year, and Cleveland, Erie, Toledo, Detroit, and other large places on the Lake, would use a very large amount—*that more coal could be sold in one year, than* the whole cost of the rail road, which could be *completed in one year* at farthest.

The Conneaut and Beaver Rail Road commences at Conneaut Harbour, one of the best on Lake Erie, and terminates at a point on the State line, within about two miles of the Pennsylvania Canal, which is now nearly completed to that point. The length of the Road is about fifty miles, and from Sharon to Beaver by the Canal, about fifty miles more, making a Canal and Rail Road communication from the Ohio River to Lake Erie, of only one hundred miles, which is the shortest route that can be selected, to connect the Lake and river.

The Lake is navigable at Conneaut, from two to four weeks earlier in the spring, than at Buffalo. The reception of the spring supply of goods by the merchants in the States formed from the great Western Territory, by the Pennsylvania Improvements (canal and rail-roads) and this rail road *so much earlier* than by the way of Buffalo, is deemed of importance, inasmuch as there is no reason to doubt, but that all those sections of country above alluded to, would resort to this route in the spring at least. Many of the merchants in the Northern parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and in Michigan, are now in the habit of receiving their spring supplies, by way of our canal, the Ohio River to Portsmouth, then up the whole length of the Ohio Canal (350 miles) to Lake Erie, and so on West. Goods were received last spring at Toledo, by this route about two weeks before a vessel left the harbour of Buffalo.

When this road is completed it will enable the Western merchants to receive their goods from two to five weeks earlier than by way of the Erie Canal and Buffalo; and eight to twelve days earlier than by the Ohio Canal, and at less expense; a sufficient inducement to prefer Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Canal, to New York.

The fact that it is the most eligible route to the Lake is not its only recommendation. The cost of the work is comparatively trifling, as with the assistance of from 50 to 75,000 dollars of foreign aid, the road can be completed by the present company, by the spring of 1839, while all the other proposed routes to the Lake will require years of time and millions of money to complete them.

It is the opinion of a distinguished member of Congress, that Conneaut must, before long, be one of the greatest marts for coal known, as the northern parts of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and the whole of Michigan and Canada is destitute of coal, and will afford an extensive market to be supplied. With these advantages there can be no doubt of the productiveness of the stock.

Gen. O. H. Knapp, the president of the company, is now in this city, for the purpose of selling shares in this Rail-road Stock, and brings documents sufficient to *satisfy* the most cautious or sceptical, that the above statements are correct, and invites the attention of capitalists to an investment such as is not often to be met with.

We have examined them, and believe that *certain, quick and ample* returns for capital invested may be depended on.

A meeting of the citizens of Cleveland, was held on the 29th ult. and resolutions were adopted approving the proceedings of the Rail Road convention at Pittsburg. Besides private subscriptions, it was proposed that a loan should be procured on the faith of the city, to aid the enterprise.

The Cherokee Pond, P. O., S. C. was discontinued on the 15th inst., the Postmaster B. R. Tillman, Esq. having resigned on account of ill health.

During the last week the coroner held an inquest on the body of a man, named John Dougherty, found dead in a house in Small street. The verdict was, died from causes unknown, but presumed by the want of necessaries. Another man was found dead on the same day, and in the same neighbourhood, lying on the floor and covered with a piece of sail cloth, and his wife lying dangerously ill. The coroner states that three persons had died of hunger and cold since his report on the 8th November, and that ten had died in this manner during the year 1837.

A man of the name of Sears was recently prosecuted in New York, for counterfeiting the Hygeian Pills. On the trial, it was proved, that the sale of these pills amounted in a single year, to between three and four hundred thousand dollars.

The Pottsville Journal states that nearly all the notes in circulation in that vicinity, issued by the county of Philadelphia, are counterfeits. There is a space in the genuine notes, between the wing and the bill of the eagle, while in the counterfeits, the bill rests on the wing.

Counterfeit three dollar notes of the Philadelphia County Loan, signed J. Engleman, for the County Treasurer are in circulation.

BEASTLY EXHIBITION.

We were disgusted in reading the following advertisement in a daily paper, and trust that the proper authorities prevented the "thrilling spectacle." It would appear that our population is sadly degenerating, when the horrid exhibitions that disgraced the worst days of Rome, are being re-enacted to gratify the cravings of vitiated appetite.

Challenge for $100.—The great Moorish Lion against the World!—This famous animal, we are happy to announce, will be Feasted on Thursday, the 18th inst. between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Bridge Hotel, east side of Schuylkill—on a *Live Black Sheep*. To the curious it will be a spectacle of thrilling interest.
J. MARTIN.

We have received the first number of a new paper, the "Beaver Falls Union, and Beaver County Advocate" published by the "Beaver Falls Press Association"—and extract the following paragraphs from the prospectus:

The "Beaver Falls Union and Beaver County Advocate," will be more especially devoted to the paramount object of imparting correct information abroad, in relation to general advantages and resources of Beaver county, and the great manufacturing facilities and commercial claims of Beaver Falls and its vicinity.

For various commercial conveniences—undeveloped mineral wealth—unimproved water power, and manufacturing capacities—for the mild salubrity of its climate, and for the romantic beauty and sublimity of its scenery, Beaver county is not surpassed by any of the rival and thriving sections of the south and west. To present fairly our claims to public consideration—to point out the many inducements here presented to capital and enterprise, to exert their influence and efforts, in building up as nature has designed and contemplated a great manufacturing and commercial town, will be the primary duty of the Union and Advocate.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

DESTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

In the U. States are about seventy thousand schools. Allowing the supply of books to cost, upon an average for each, twenty-five dollars, which is below the truth, the whole expense of school books for American schools, is one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually; one half of which at least, ought to be charged to miserable systems of instruction which require four times the use of books, which would be necessary, if modes of teaching were what they ought to be, and what they may be, with the greatest ease if parents will consent to it.

A general use of slates for spelling, penmanship, grammar, and composition, would greatly reduce this expense, as children learn all in connection by *putting all in practice*, by slate exercises, four times as quick, and ten times as well, as they ever do or can by spelling, book lessons, copy writing, and committing grammar rules and definitions to memory.

The Cleveland Daily Commercial Intelligencer of Jan. 8th states that the Lake is open and as clear of obstructions as it was last summer. Most of the vessels, however, have laid up for winter quarters in anticipation of different weather.

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Jan. 16th, 1838.

I was much surprised, and with good reason, when I reviewed my communication in the Post of January 6th. My omitting to mention the *introduction* of Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions, even if there had been nothing else, would be to my mind little short of positive internal evidence, that I thought myself at the time writing for another paper, and not for the Post. This is a kind of ludicrous error into which I sometimes, though seldom fall, from the confusion of hurry and variety. I was amply aware, from the comprehensive character of your paper, that it was my duty both to you and your readers to throw light on the views and doings of Congress and its members, and not on my own opinions, except so far as they are founded on premises *here*, too long to detail and mostly unknown to your readers. But I think I could not be aware, that I was occupying so much of your space with those opinions.

On Wednesday, Mr. Clay's substitute for Mr. Calhoun's fifth Resolution, was brought up in two Resolutions, the first relating to the District of Columbia, and the second to Florida. At the suggestion of Mr. Sevier, Mr. Clay added the Indian Territories; but this was afterwards stricken out (31 to 10); protection in this respect to the Indians not being deemed necessary. Mr. Calhoun with all his power urged the adoption of his own Resolution, and the rejection of the substitute as weaker than his own, though his only declared that abolition in the District or Territories would be a dangerous assault on the institutions of the South. It soon however appeared to be the opinion of the majority of the Senate, that the substitute was stronger than the original Resolution. Mr. Clay, on the suggestion of Mr. Niles, modified the first branch of his substitute, so as to make it still stronger, and it then read as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That the interference by the citizens of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in the District, is endangering the rights and security of the People of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish slavery in this District would be a violation of the faith implied in the cessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the People of the slave-holding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union."

In this form it was adopted by a vote of 36 to 9.

In Mr. Clay's second substitute, a clause had been inserted, declaring the abolition of slavery a violation of the Treaty of 1819, with Spain. It appeared however, that the guarantee of private property which had existed in the preceding Treaty, of which this was an almost exact copy, was, notwithstanding, not to be found in this Treaty, and therefore, this strong though false feature of the Resolution was stricken out. A reference to the Compromise Act, fixing the line of 36° 30', was also stricken out, as it was found that this Act, though it forbids the extension of slavery north of that line, does not at all guarantee its continuance south of it. All this was a considerable though unavoidable weakening of the Resolution. In the midst of a strenuous debate which followed, Mr. Clay, on suggestions of Messrs. Hubbard and Walker, modified the second branch of his resolution, to its final form, so as considerably to strengthen it.

Mr. Rives, in order to strike a middle course between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay, offered the following theoretico-practical substitute for either.

"*Resolved*, That any interference with the subject of slavery in the Territories of the U. States in which it may exist, is inhibited by all the considerations in regard to the rights and interests of the inhabitants of the said Territories, the security of the slave-holding States, and the danger to the Union, which are mentioned in the preceding resolution, as forbidding any interference with, or action on, the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia; and for the farther reason, that the people of those Territories, when admitted into the Union as States, will be exclusively entitled to decide the question of the existence of slavery within their respective limits for themselves."

On this followed a long and animated debate, and it was lost: yeas 10, (all but 1 southern member) nays 29, the debate of this day, (Thursday,) was on the whole, one of the most interesting of the session. The mind of almost every one that spoke seemed to be strained, neither too high nor too low, for good speaking, the excitement being such as to rouse the powers, without throwing them into confusion by its excess. In the course of this, and preceding debates, a good deal had been said, especially by Mr. Calhoun, on the subject of fortifying northern Members against the political consequences of voting against abolition, and in favor of these Resolutions. Near the close of this day, Mr. Buchanan, in one of his best speeches, repudiated this idea entirely. He asked for no such defence. Mr. Calhoun, had said several times, that northern Members would gladly go farther against abolition, if they could do so with safety (political). Mr. B. said he had gone as far as he always had done, and he would not go one step farther, if there were not an abolitionist in the Union. He gave a humorous turn to Mr. Calhoun's idea of a platform, and said he, as a northern man, wanted no such platform to stand upon for his security. What he did, was only and exclusively in behalf of the south, to quiet and soothe their feelings, with the assurance that they were not without friends in the north, who were ready to aid them in the protection of their rights. In the course of his remarks, he incidentally made use of the expression, 'Hands off!' in relation to the proffered protection to northern Members, a motto which has been pretty freely used in this debate.

This well made, and certainly well meant speech apparently excited Mr. Calhoun, more than he has been excited during the session. He repudiated and repelled every idea of commisseration, and pity to the south. They required, and asked for nothing like it. They were able to protect and defend themselves; Mr. C's whole aim was to prevent public distraction, and a dissolution of the Union. Reply, and replication followed, which ended apparently in a good mutual understanding. Mr. Calhoun, admitting that whatever Mr. Buchanan might *think*, he had done his duty to the south, and Mr. B. denying all feelings of commisseration for the south, and declaring himself actuated by good will, and respect toward them in all he did.

The open opposition in the Senate, to these Resolutions was not so strong, doubtless as would generally be anticipated, especially as they embodied the main part of the State rights' political creed. Mr. Morris, was throughout, their most active and earnest opposer. Next to him, was Mr. Smith, of Ia. both of whom, as you probably know are now the ablest in the Senate, who are opposed in sentiment to these Resolutions. Mr. Wall, was perhaps, the next most strenuous in his opposition, but he opposed them only on the ground that they were too abstract, and were not in the form of an enactment. Mr. Bayard, opposed them as the State rights' creed, but although he spoke well, he said not much. On considerations in relation to which I could only give my *opinion*, nearly all of those, who were most able to oppose them, were silent almost throughout. Mr. Davis, was an individual exception, who made a set speech against them of much clearness and ability; but even he declared he should not have spoken, if Mr. Calhoun, had not thrown out a challenge by saying that no fault would be found with the Resolutions, and Mr. Davis, unwilling by his silence, to make the tacit acknowledgment that they were altogether so perfect and unexceptionable.

The second branch of Mr. Clay's substitute, as finally modified, was as follows:

Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm and just apprehensions in the States sustaining that domestic institution; would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such territory who have been permitted to settle with and hold slaves, because the people of any such Territory have not asked for the abolition of slavery therein, and because, that when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

Which substitute was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala. Clay, of Ky. Crittenden, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, Merrick, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Conn. Strange, Walker, White, Williams Wright, Young—33

NAYS—Messrs. Clayton, Davis, Knight, McKean, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith, of Indiana, Swift, Webster—9

These Yeas and Nays will serve as a pretty fair specimen of the votes on the Resolutions generally.

On Friday Mr. Calhoun's last Resolution on Texas, &c. came up. Mr. Calhoun gave it his special support. Mr. Preston objected to it, at some length, as likely to interfere with his own Resolution, (first of February,) for the admission of Texas. The contest was quite an earnest one, and this Resolution of Mr. Calhoun was laid on the table by 35 to 9, the latter all Southern but two.

The whole remainder of the day was spent on Mr. Allen's proviso, guarding the liberty of speech and of the press and the right of petition, against all detriment from these Resolutions, and on the proposition of Mr. Smith of Ia. declaring that the right of petition implies the duty of the Senate to receive petitions on all subjects, (leaving the people to judge on this point,) and to examine them and act upon them. The debate was very little listened to, and near sunset, Mr. Niles moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which motion prevailed. Yeas 23, Nays 21, the latter being all Northern Members.

The subject was up again to day by the presentation of the Vermont Resolutions. Messrs. Swift and Prentiss spoke with great calmness in relation to these Resolutions, censuring to some extent the severe language which had been used here in relation to them, and to petitioners on this subject generally. Mr. Prentiss who is always heard, (when he can be heard,) with great interest, represented them as in no respect to be viewed in the light of a petition, but merely as an expression of opinion, called forth unavoidably by the petitions of the people of Vermont to their Legislature, and as instructions to the Vermont delegation. Messrs. Preston, King and Strange replied, the first in highly impassioned language, declared the Report accompanying the petitions, a false and libellous comment on the condition of the South. Messrs. Calhoun and Cuthbert could vote neither for nor against their reception; and it was determined not to reject them in the usual way, by 12 to 26. They were then received and laid on the table. The motion to print them was withdrawn, on account of the objection that it would be placing a libel on the South, on the records of the Senate.

Mr. Wright to day reported from the Committee of Finance a Sub Treasury Bill, differing in title from the former, and probably in detail; but it was not read, and I was unable to learn its character in this respect. It is doubtless the same in substance. It was made the special order for this day two weeks.

The House have sent the greater part of the residue of the President's annual Message to their standing Committees. The Financial part remains to be disposed of. A considerable portion of their time has also been spent on Mr. Adam's Resolution of inquiry touching Mexican affairs, especially the letter of the late Mexican Minister. To'day they have been engaged on the Mississippi election, in the course of which a very unpleasant personal affair arose between Mr. Wise and Gholson. Mr. Mercer when I left was endeavoring to effect a pacification between them in the House, though with doubtful success.

There are several fashionable gambling houses in the close vicinity of Seventh and Chesnut sts. one not far from Carpenter street, and two or three in, or near George street, where men are plundered and destroyed, nightly, in the most genteel manner imaginable. These are the resorts of glib tongued Sharpers in super saxony, and the *maelstrom* of wealthy fools, profligate only sons, and light-fingered clerks. Here may be seen men of high order, of intellect, and extensive acquirements, who possess all the natural requisites of distinction and usefulness, but who from the petty hazard of the private card table, have been gradually allured to greater and habitual gambling, till every energy, every faculty has sunk subservient to the debasing love of gold. Here the consuming tortures of despair, the agonizing doubts of misguided speculation, and the fiend-like exultation of successful knavery, may be traced in the haggard or flushed countenance of those who surround the altars of Mammon. Here the fond hopes of the affectionate parent are withered, the happiness of the domestic circle sacrificed, the rich endowments of Nature prostituted, and the proceeds of a life of toil, perilled and lost.—*Daily Focus.*

COMMONWEALTH BANK.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Boston, Jan. 13th.

The late President of the Commonwealth Bank and two other individuals, it is said, owe the Bank about the amount of its capital, $500,000; and the Bank owes the government $400,000. It is a perfect failure; $250,000 or 300,000 of the capital of the Commonwealth Insurance Company was invested in the Bank. Mr. Simpson was president of both. Both institutions are thoroughly Van Buren.

Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on Agriculture, in the House of Representatives of the U. States, on the 12th inst. reported the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what, encouragement may be given to promote the cultivation of the mulberry and sugar-beet, or either of them.

COMMUNICATION.

CATTLE MARKET.

More than thirty Drovers, it appears from some of the public prints, have made a firm agreement to employ the 4th and 5th days of the week, instead of the 1st and 2d, as their days for selling Cattle. The reason which they assign for this change, seems worthy of the practical consideration of other classes of the community. They say, "*We deem them the most agreeable and convenient days to do the business and to make sales, that the Sabbath day may not be a business day as was heretofore.*"

When we know that there is a law more ancient than this Commonwealth; a law which no power on earth has a right to repeal or to abolish; a law which constitutes a part of the Divine Decalogue, we see sufficient reason why the Sabbath should not be with the Drovers *a business day as was heretofore*.

But why should they select Wednesday and Thursday as their two market days, instead of Monday and Tuesday? I suppose that they select the two middle days of the week to avoid the necessity of driving their cattle on the Sabbath day as some drovers have done heretofore. It seems reasonable, candid, and benevolent, that these 31 Drovers say, "We give notice to all others who follow the same business, that we request them to join with us."

Would it not be noble, reasonable and wise for all Butchers also, to resolve, and practically if not expressly to agree, that with them and those in their employ, "*The Sabbath shall not be a business day as heretofore with some of them it has been.*" Let it be neither a purchasing day nor a slaughtering day.

And let householders, all heads of families, lend a helping hand in this work of reform. Let all Christians, all friends of morality and good order, all patriots, have so much respect to the authority of God and the public good, as not to require the Butchers to make the Sabbath a day of slaughter.

And let all classes of the community open their eyes and ears and hearts to the divine command, "*Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy;*" and make a practical application. Let them "call the Sabbath a delight, the holy (day) of the Lord honorable, and honor Him"—yes honor Him, by the holy duties and by the abstinence that he requires; according to the words of the Prophet "And shalt honor Him, not doing thine own ways nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words." Do this heartily and a blessing which gold and silver cannot purchase will follow. For it is added in the same place, "*Then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord—for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.*" And in another place the Lord Saith "Them that honor Me, I will honor, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed." Is. 58 2d Sam. 2d.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Jan. 12, received from		*January 15,*	
David Stack, P.M. nett	1 75	Wyatt B. Stapp, nett,	2 75
post. 75 cts.—not franked.		O. Verill, Esq.	2 00
Wm. H. Wells,	20 00	Chas. J. Barnett, esq	15 00
Daniel Whitmore,	10 00	L. W. Candler, Esq.	2 50
Thomas M. Turner,	5 00	A. Fuller, Esq.	2 00
Geo. Haywood,	5 00	E. Litchfield, Esq.	2 00
J. K. Thompson, esq	5 00	B. R. Tillman, Esq.	5 00
Edwin Draper, Esq.	2 00	Richard M. Smith,	20 00
Wm. Willard, Esq.	3 00	J. F. O'Neill, $3 Miss.	
Wm. Willard, Esq.	2 00	of no value.	
H. Talbot, Esq.	2 00	F. A. Thomas, P. M.	2 00
Samuel Linton, Esq.	25 00	Jno. M. Baker, nett,	2 12
Daniel M. Nelly, esq.	10 00	*January 16,*	
Jno. Fry, Esq.	5 00	Joseph Northrup,	10 00
Alex. Harvey, Esq.	5 00	John Bartlett,	10 00
Charles Ward, Esq.	5 00	W. Kellogg, Jr.	2 50
Edward Black,	2 00	Zeno Allen, Esq.	2 00
Thos. Blackman, esq	5 00	Jno. Bestel, Esq.	20 00
H. B. Yost, Esq.	1 25	David Brooks, esq.	2 00
H. S. Pierce, Esq.	1 00	Edward Tate, nett,	2 20
James Kelton, Esq.	2 00	post. 50 cts. disc't	30 cts.
January 13,		Jos. T. Price,	10 50
Wm. Tigner, nett,	4 50	D. Pomroy, Esq.	5 00
J. W. Finley,	5 00	Sam'l L. DeBose, esq.	5 00
Rob't Clanton, nett,	3 75	L. Gex, Esq.	5 00
J. D. Murrill, Esq.	10 00	James Forcyce, esq.	2 00
John E. Price, Esq.	2 00	D. Stilford, Esq. 9th,	5 00
Jno. Ponder, Esq.	5 25	D. Stilford, Esq. 10th,	5 00
Silas Stanford, Esq.	1 00	Caleb Purdue,	2 50
E. Farr, Esq.	2 00	*January 17,*	
Tobias Fahs, and	5 00	N. Stratton, nett,	1 81
Geo. H. Johnson,		A. K. Witmer, Esq.	1 00
Richard C. Watson, nett	2 32	John Kirk, Jr. Esq.	2 50
N. Fain, Esq.	2 50	Lacy Ammidown, esq.	4 00
H. W. Scovill, Esq.	2 00	Thos. J. Neavitt,	10 00
Wm. Bailey, Esq.	2 00	John E. Baker, Esq.	5 00
Joseph Clayton, Esq.	2 00	Leonard Lawrence, esq.	2 00
Abram F. V. Cook, esq.	5 00	*January 18,*	
Z. Smith, Esq.	5 00	Faxon Nichols, esq.	2 00
Harlow Munson, esq.	5 00	S. Garbutt, Esq.	5 00

Letters to our address refused this week, lying in the Post Office, postage unpaid.

Beardstown, Ill. Dec. 21, Galena, Ill. Dec. 25, from John Lewis, of Hazlewood, S. C. (we have lost sufficient eggs in that basket already,) St. Louis, Mo. Augusta, Maine.

CHESNUT Street THEATRE.

This evening, January 20, will be presented the admired play of

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Damon, ... Mr. Forrest.
Pythias, ... Mr. Conner.

After which,

WILLIAM TELL.

William Tell .... Mr. Forrest.
Michael, ... Mr. Conner.

Mr. Forrest will immediately appear for the first time in this city as Coriolanus.

AMERICAN Walnut Street THEATRE.

PORTER, THE KENTUCKY GIANT!

This evening, Jan. 20, will be presented Shakspeare's COMEDY OF ERRORS.

After which, David Garrick's farce of GULLIVER IN LILLIPUT.

Gulliver .... Mr. Porter.
Lord Flimnap .... Master Stephens.
Lady Flimnap .... Miss Gannon.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

Shares			price sold for	par
802	shares	United States Bank,	120½a121¼	100
10	do.	Philadelphia Bank,	100½a101	100
35	do.	Western Bank,	50	50
117	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	49½a50	50
123	do.	Girard Bank,	50a50½	50
117	do.	Southwark Bank,	60	50
61	do.	Mechanics Bank,	51½a52	35
140	do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	90a91	
210	do.	Kentucky Bank,	84½a85	100
8	do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	70½	
10	do.	Planters Bank, Miss.	100	100
6	do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	59½a60	50
120	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	82a83	100
8	do.	Commercial Bank,	59	50
360	do.	New Castle, R. R.	22¼a23½	25
68	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	177	50
10	do.	Harrisburg,	47	50
68	do.	Beaver Meadow R. R.	51	
100	do.	N. Orleans Gas Co.	16	
5	do.	Philadelphia Loan,	23½	25
9	do.	Dansville & Pottsville R. R.	20	
39	do.	Lehigh Coal Co.	91a92	

ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1838.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.	
20 Saturday,	7 12	4 48	9 10		D. H. M.
21 Sunday,	7 11	4 49	10 1		
22 Monday,	7 10	4 50	10 57		
23 Tuesday,	7 9	4 51	11 59		
24 Wednesday,	7 8	4 52	12 30	First	3 1 42
25 Thursday,	7 7	4 53	1 43	Full	10 2 19
26 Friday,	7 6	4 54	2 41	Last	18 7 34
27 Saturday,	7 5	4 55	3 44	New	25 [illegible]

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

Eastern arrives ab't 5 A. M.		Eastern closes at	5 P. M.
Southern,	3 to 5 P. M.	Southern closes at	1 A. M.
Western,	2 & 7 P. M.	Western at 1 P. M.	& 6 A. M.

The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture—A special meeting of the Society will be held in the room of the Philosophical Hall, south Fifth street, on Wednesday next, 24th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JOSEPH R. BLACK, to Miss LYDIA ANN PARSONS, both of Delaware county.

On Sunday evening, 14th inst. by the Rev. Dr. C. Cuyler, Mr. JOHN CHEATAM, to Miss ELIZABETH STRATTON, all of the county of Phila.

On the 20th of April last, by the Rev. Mr. Soddards, Mr. ANTHONY WILKINSON, to Miss CAROLINE E. BIRD, daughter of Capt. George Bird, all of Philadelphia county.

On the 7th inst. in the borough of Frankford, by the Rev. George Sheets, Mr. WILLIAM WAGNER, to Miss MARY WILLIAMS.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. MAHLON FOWLER, to Miss LYDIA SHUTE, both of this city.

On the 16th inst. by the same, Mr. SAMUEL STEVENSON, of Spring Garden, to Miss REBECCA STOCKTON, of Kensington.

At Wilmington, Del. on Tuesday evening, 9th inst. by the Rev. A. K. Russel, ALEXANDER LOWBER, M. D. of Frederica, Del. to ADELINE, second daughter of Col. Henry Whiteley, of the former place.

At Hallowell, Maine, on Tuesday morning, 2d inst. at the residence of John Merrick, Esq. Professor D. R. GOODWIN, of Bowdoin College, to MARY R. daughter of the late Samuel Merrick, merchant, of this city.

In the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Tuckerton, N. J. on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Street, Mr. JAMES SLAGHT, to Miss MALVINA WILLITS, all of the same place.

At Naples, Ill. on the 18th ult. by J. D. Snider, Esq. JOHN H. SPARR, Esq. to SARAH, youngest daughter of Doctor C. Drew, late of Camden, N. J.

In Alexandria, D. C. on Tuesday, 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dana, J. MARK LISLE, of Philadelphia, to Miss ROSALIE CLIFTON PATTON, of Gunston, daughter of the late Robert Patton, of Springbank, Fairfax county, Va.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst. JOSEPH McILVAINE, Esq. He was one of the Representatives from the city of Philadelphia, in the State Legislature, and formerly Recorder of the city, died at Harrisburg, on Tuesday morning. He had been confined to his bed for some days, and was left at eleven o'clock the preceding night in a quiet sleep. The next morning he was found without life in his bed.

On Friday morning, 12th inst. after a short illness, MICHAEL ARTHUR, aged 57 years.

On Monday morning, 15th inst. Mrs. REBECCA HAAS, consort of Joseph Haas.

On Sunday, 14th inst. CHARLES P. son of Jacob and Eliza Kendarine.

On Sunday evening, 14th inst. after a short but painful illness, SIMON, son of Christian Snyder, aged 28 years.

On First-day, 14th inst. MORDECAI SIMMONS, late of this city, in the 56th year of his age.

MARY HASKINS, infant daughter of John Dupuy, Jr. aged 8 months and 3 days.

On Monday evening, the 15th inst. Miss JANE BELL, aged about 45 years.

On Monday, the 15th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH EDWARDS, in the 66th year of her age.

On the 16th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE KEMBLE, in the 77th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, the 16th inst. WILLIAM McGLENSEY, Esq. in the 50th year of his age.

On Friday afternoon, 12th inst. Mrs. ELLEN NAGLE, widow of the late Michael Nagle.

On the afternoon of the 11th inst. AMY COATES, relict of the late Samuel Coates, in the 73d year of her age.

On the 12th inst. in the 23d year of his age, GEO. L. YEAGER, eldest son of C. Yeager.

On Friday morning, 12th inst. after a short illness, MICHAEL ARTHURS, aged about 37 years.

On Saturday, 13th inst. Mr. JACOB F. KELLER, in the 27th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, 13th inst. at Germantown, Mr. RICHARD SPRAGG, in the 20th year of his age.

On Tuesday, 9th inst. after a lingering illness, CATHERINE, wife of Mahlon Gardner, in the 33d year of her age.

On the 9th inst. MARY ANN, daughter of Archibald and Catherine Earns, aged 15 months.

On the 12th inst. JAMES, infant son of Alexander Proudfoot.

At his residence, at the Beaver Meadows, on the 14th December, Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, formerly of Montgomery county, Pa. in the 92d year of his age. Mr. Wilson was a native of Philadelphia county, where he resided during the Revolutionary war, and participated zealously in our struggle for independence. He maintained, through a long life, the character of an honest man.

At Alexandria, La. JAMES L. MURRAY, a native of Philadelphia, in the 33d year of his age.

In Baltimore, on Thursday, January 11th, Mr. JOHN WONDERLEY, Sen. in the 78th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude. He was for many years a resident of Philadelphia.

On the 4th inst. at his residence, near Harmony, Butler county, Pa. Mr. JOHN LEVIS, Sen. for many years a respectable inhabitant of Delaware county, aged 83 years.

OBITUARY.

Died, at 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 4th inst. at his residence, in Philadelphia, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. JOSEPH THIELL, merchant, of the firm of Murray, Thiel & Co. of St. Louis, Mo., aged 26 years. To the writer it is a peculiarly melancholy and painful task to record the death of the subject of this notice. Our acquaintance with the deceased commenced several years since; for two years past we have known him well, and can bear testimony that a truer heart never beat in human bosom. While we mingle our sympathies with the bereaved family, we feel it to be our privilege, as also a duty we owe to departed worth, thus publicly to testify our deep sensibility at the irreparable loss sustained, to bear witness to the ardent friendship with which the deceased was regarded by his acquaintance and associates, and the high respect in which he was held by the community in which he lived. While the afflicted family and friends so deeply deplore the loss of so beloved and valued a member, they will, we trust, be supported and comforted by the reflection that he has left behind him a good name which is above all price; that having laid aside the robe of his earthly pilgrimage, he has gone to inherit the promised rest where robes of righteousness await the just, and coronals of immortal amaranth glitter upon the heads of the redeemed. Their loss is surely his eternal gain. The interest involuntarily excited in our breast, whilst penning this imperfect tribute of respect and affection to the memory of our departed friend, is heightened by the reflection, that but ten short months have elapsed since we waited on him at the Hymeneal altar, and united him in marriage to the companion of his choice,—little thinking that the union then solemnized was so soon to be dissolved by the ruthless hand of death. But the bond of affection and love shall again be renewed in a happier and a better world, and perpetuated through an eternity of unalloyed felicity. Short indeed was his career here of connubial happiness, but endless will be the joys of the mingling of kindred spirits in those fairer and indestructible climes whither he has gone. The deceased has left to mourn his early departure to the spirit land, a young and affectionate wife, a brother and three sisters, and an aged grandmother, (parents he had none living,) to whom he was a staff and stay in her declining years, besides a number of more distant relatives. We commend them all to the care and protection of Him who is the widow's God, and the comfort of the aged and infirm. His sickness was of but short duration, which he bore with great calmness and resignation, being supported by the gracious promises of the ever blessed God. The consolations of the gospel were rendered him by the writer, and a prayer addressed to the throne of Grace, in which he appeared to take great interest, after which, in his expiring moments, he faintly whispered, "All is well,—all is right," and looking up into the face of his beloved companion, who, like an angel of mercy, hovered over his dying pillow, to wipe away the damps of death from his pallid and fallen brow, he smiled an affectionate and last farewell. A moment longer—the scene was past, the flickering taper of life expired, and the happy spirit sped its flight up to the bosom of its parent God. He was interred in the burial ground attached to the late Rev. James Patterson's church, attended by a large concourse of deeply affected friends, and citizens, where solemn religious ceremonies were performed by the writer, assisted by Rev. S. W. Fuller. Honor be to his memory. Rest in peace. Amen.

N. B. Editors of other journals, particularly in the southwest, will please copy. Z. FULLER.

There were 83 deaths in Philadelphia during the last week, 38 of which were adults, and 45 children. 7 people of color included in the amount.

The Supreme court of the United States met at Washington, pursuant to law, on Monday 8th of January.

Philadelphia, December, 1837.

To DR. JAYNE—Dear Sir:—The astonishing and almost miraculous effects your valuable Expectorant had on my neighbor, the Rev. Mr. Rushing, whose case you will recollect was given over by his physicians, and who himself lost all hopes of ever being permitted to preach again, but who, from the use of your medicine, is so far restored as to be able, not only to walk about, but also to preach, made so wonderful an impression on my mind, that after consulting with several friends and learning that you were a *regular Practitioner of Medicine*, and that your remedy was not one of those quackish compounds with which the public is so frequently duped,—for you must know that I am a mortal enemy to quacks,—I called upon you, purchased half a dozen bottles, and told you that if I lived to take them, you should have a good report from me.

I am alive and well this day! Thanks be to a merciful God and your Expectorant; and now I come forward cheerfully to fulfil my promise.

For twenty long years had I been a constant sufferer from the effects of a hard dry cough, pain in my breast, and difficulty of breathing, the last five of which, chills and fevers every spring and fall were added to my misery. I was worn away to a mere skeleton; with the greatest difficulty only could I get up and down stairs, my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends were persuaded I could not survive many weeks unless I obtained relief. Indeed, Sir, my situation was so perfectly miserable to myself, and so distressing to my family, that I felt willing to die, whenever it should please the Master to take me home. But, I heard of your medicine, and relief came. Yes! it proved the "Balm of Gilead" to my poor afflicted body. Before I had taken *one bottle*, I experienced a mitigation of all my symptoms, and to my great joy, I found, in the continued use of it, the happiest relief. In short, Sir, it *has made a perfect cure of me*—and I can truly say, I have no desire to be better.

Now, I consider it a duty I owe you, and through you the public, to make my case known, believing that it will be the means of directing hundreds who are afflicted, as I have been, to the use of a remedy which, under the blessings of God, I consider to have *preserved my life*.

You are at liberty, Sir, to make use of this letter to your advantage, and make my case as extensively known as you please. If there be any who doubt the truth of the above account, (for I have heard that many persons who have cures to sell, forge certificates and publish them,) refer them to me; I shall be happy to see them, and I will not only confirm the above statements, but will give them particulars which it would be unnecessary to furnish for the public press. With everlasting gratitude,

I am, dear Sir, your obliged friend,
MARY GILL,
No. 78 Tamany street, above fourth.

Dr. Jayne's Office is at No. 20 South Third street, Philadelphia. dec 30—4t

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, NEXT WEEK,

The January Number of this popular periodical, with the following

Embellishments:

The Fair Pilgrim, a steel plate—View near Whampoa, China—Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Tenth and Filbert streets, Philada.—Music—"Where is my own Blue Sea?"

CONTENTS.

The Fair Pilgrim, a steel plate. The Human Eye. The Anaconda. Benevolence of the Deity. Colonel McLane. The Cowpens. The Fatal Silver Bullet. Habits of the Roman Ladies. The Queen at Exeter. The Involuntary Crime. Whampoa—eng. Reformed Dutch Church—eng. City of the Sultan. Mademoiselle Gautier. The Changes of Fortune. The Queen's Visit to London. Anecdotes of Darling. Don't be discouraged. A Chase and Escape. Murtough Oge, the Outlaw. The Angel of Intelligence.

POETRY.

The Home Recall. Human Suffering. I see thee still. The Sky. Autumn. A Fragment. Starlight. The Nativity. Mahomet to his Troops. Christ in the Tempest. Second Sight. Beautiful Extract. The Ten Commandments versified. Intemperance. The Wife's Appeal to her Husband. To a lost Friend. Where is my own Blue Sea—eng. to Music.

☞ The terms of this popular publication are $2.50 per annum payable in advance or $3 if not paid within the current year. Twelve numbers make a volume, containing about 600 closely printed pages, to this a title page and index are added at the end of the year. Considering the quality of the engravings, and the large amount of reading matter in the Casket, it is perhaps the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States.

A few copies of the Casket for 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, and '37, containing an extensive variety of splendid engravings, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at this office. Address (post paid,)
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publisher,
jan 20 36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

Medical Communication.

DR. EVANS, member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, announces to those afflicted with delicate disease in either sex, that his peculiar treatment followed for a few days, never fails of relieving the most appalling stages of this destructive malady.

The respectable testimonials, legal certificates, and extensive practice of Dr. EVANS, will convince a discerning public of the safety of putting themselves under his successful treatment.

The DOCTOR can be consulted at 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia, from 8 o'clock in the morning till 10 in the evening. There is a private office attached, and perfect secrecy observed.

MEDICAL CARD—Dr. WM. EVANS'S Office, No. 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia. The salutary effects resulting from Dr. EVANS' extensive practice, in the cure of Dyspepsia, Nervous and Bilious diseases, female complaints, arising from organic weakness or other causes and chronic complaints, which have defied the skill of other Physicians, have gained him the unfeigned gratitude of the afflicted, and the extended patronage of a discerning public.

It affords him pleasure to assert that his extraordinary success in the cure of all diseases, is the result of long experience, professional assiduity and judicious treatment.

Dr. WM. EVANS'S Office, 19 north Eighth street, where the DOCTOR can be consulted from 8 in the morning till 10 o'clock in the evening. jan 20—tf

Littell's Spirit of the Magazines AND ANNUALS.

THE January number of this work is just published.—Price Three Dollars a Year. A five dollar note will pay for two copies. This number contains the whole of that splendid Annual. The authors of England, besides the best stories in the Keepsake.

CONTENTS.

Mrs. Hemans,	Medallic Engraving,
Sir Walter Scott,	The First,
Lord Byron,	The Last,
Robert Southey,	I come not to upbraid thee,
Countess of Blessington,	The Royal Marriage,
S. T. Coleridge,	The Two Fiats,
E. L. Bulwer,	Physical Education of Girls,
Lady Morgan,	The Yew Tree, England,
Percy B. Shelley,	What is my Thought Like?
Thomas Moore,	The Last Command,
Charles Lamb,	Millennium,
Mary Russell Mitford,	When Courting Slumber,
Thomas Campbell,	Midnight, &c. &c.
William Wordsworth,	

The Spirit of the Magazine and Annuals was formerly called the Saturday Magazine, but in consequence of the change to a monthly form, the title is now altered. It contains all the best light reading of Blackwood's New Monthly, Metropolitan, and other Magazines, and of all the Annuals.

☞ It is a part of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature. Published by E. LITTELL & Co. 11 Bank street, back of 71 Chesnut st. Philada. jan 20

Tannery for Sale.

HAVING for thirty years, carried on the Tanning Business, am now anxious to "retire from my labors."—As the establishment is the principal one in a large district of country, and hundreds of farmers relying on it for their annual supply of leather, and the sale of their hides, it is highly necessary that it should be carried on. It presents one of the best situations for some enterprising, industrious young man. In no part of the Western Country is there greater inducements for an investment of capital. Hides are plenty, the supply of Bark is inexhaustible, and the annual demand for leather has been such as to have afforded work to a number of labourers; it has 50 vats used as laying away vats, leaches, handlers, bates, pool and liming, a good beam house, and currying shop, stone tables and all necessary tools, stoves, &c.; a large bark-house with two new iron cast mills, and 150 cords of bark on hand, and a comfortable dwelling house. The establishment will be sold, with the bark, or without, as may suit purchasers. Should it be asked, a credit will be given for a part of the purchase money, by giving satisfactory security. Many persons disposed to purchase, may not know where this property is located, for their information I will say, that it lies in Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio, on the bank of the Ohio river, which is as healthy and commercial as any town of its size, in Ohio. The population is fifteen or eighteen hundred, having about fifteen stores, and the necessary supply of mechanics. From its situation, it is the natural emporium of the increasing trade of a large extent of country—a country of good soil, and susceptible of a great agricultural improvement. It is capable of affording subsistence to many thousands of inhabitants more than is now. The exports from this place, of most all kinds of grain, &c. has been computed at upwards of $100,000 annually, which being diffused through all the channels of trade, enriches all persons engaged in business.
jan 20—3t L. NEWSOM.

Diseases of the Lungs.

DESERVEDLY the most popular remedy ever known in America! VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM. The following recommendation is from Dr. Jacob Myers.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Jacob Myers.

"The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been sold in this country for two years and the medicine has gained an uncommon celebrity, *for it scarcely in one instance failed of having the desired effect*. I am by no means in favor of the many nostrums, most of which are imposition upon a credulous public, but that which *I know by experience to be effectual*, I cannot help but give my approbation thereto. A counterfeit preparation has been offered here by a travelling agent of Comstock, N. Y. and there is also another article vended here that is strongly suspected to be spurious.
JACOB MYERS, M. D.
Mifflinton, Juniata county, Pa. May 3, 1837."

*** Many new and highly interesting certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

☞ There are many counterfeit preparations, assuming wholly or in part the name of the original and true Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

The true article is signed Sampson Reed on the label of each bottle. Price 50 cents. For sale by
J. THOMPSON
jan 20—6t N. W. corner of Market and 2nd sts.

Drab Cloths for Cloaks.

THE subscribers have been receiving a choice assortment of Drab Habit Cloths and Cassimeres, suitable for Cloaks. Also, Cloth Shawls, of different shades. French and English Merinoes, Mousse and other Shawls, and an extensive assortment of SILK GOODS.

Also Sheetings, Diapers, Table Linens, Quilts, Blankets, Tickings, Furniture Checks and Dimities, and other FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
TOWNSEND SHARPLESS & SON,
nov 18—6t eow 22 S. Second st. Philada.

Important Notice.

IF any of the heirs or legal descendants of Benjamin and Joseph Borden, deceased, formerly of Shrewsbury, Virginia, throughout the United States, should see this, and will address their name and residence to Dr. R. W. Bonks, of Jonesboro' Union county, Illinois, they shall be informed of a matter of serious interest and vast importance to them. Editors of newspapers friendly to the cause of humanity and justice, will confer a peculiar favor by publishing the above notice.
jan 20— W. WILLARD

Notice is Hereby Given.

TO the Creditors of Charles Bodine and John F. Bodine, Inn Merchants, of Allentown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, that they present their demands against the said Charles and John F. Bodine, to the subscriber, under oath or affirmation, on or before the twentieth second day of February next, 1838 or they will be barred from coming in for a dividend of said debtor's estate.
jan 20—3t JOHN H. RULON, Assignee.

Growing of the Silk Worm.

J. STRONG'S Treatise on the Growing of the Silk Worm. Price 12½ cents. For sale by Judah Dobson, 108 Chesnut street; S. C. Cleveland, (American Silk Agency) 5 Bank street, H. H. Hirst, 26 Arcade, and at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. jan 20—tf

J. A. Woodside, Jr.

ENGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 6 North street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Market and Arch streets. Philadelphia. jan 13—tf

Land Wanted.

WANTED a small farm in the vicinity of Philadelphia, containing from 10 to 50 acres, in exchange for valuable land in the western part of Pennsylvania, or building lots in a rapidly improving town near Pittsburg.

Apply to D. Hull, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. jan 13—tf

Morus Multicaulis,

OR Chinese and Italian Mulberry Trees, and cuttings by the hundred or thousand, for sale by
OWEN WILLIAMS,
Black Horse, Chester county, Penn.

A very liberal discount will be given on cash payments. jan 13—tf

FOR RENT,

A Farm of about 20 acres of first rate land, with the necessary improvements, in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, on the Lancaster Turnpike, and a short distance from the Columbia Rail Road, seven miles from Philadelphia, heretofore kept as a house of entertainment, known by the 7 Stars. To persons wishing to retire from the bustle of a city life, or wishing to establish a house on *Temperance principles* this situation offers inducements rarely to be met with.—Apply to the subscriber near the same. CHARLES KUGLER.
jan 6—3t

Philada. Sacred Music Society.

THE Vocal and Instrumental Schools connected with this Society are now resumed for the season.

The Vocal Department is divided into two classes, an adult and a juvenile, both of which are under the instruction of Mr. Luke P. Lincoln, who is favorably known as a successful teacher. The adult class meets on Monday evening, and the juvenile class on Saturday afternoon, of each week, at the Society's room, College of Pharmacy Zane street, between 7th and 8th.

The Instrumental School is conducted by Mr. Henry Knauff, and meets on Tuesday evenings at the same place.

All the pupils will receive a ticket to the Concerts of the Society.

The terms, which are very moderate, will be made known on application at the residence of Mr. Knauff, 167 Vine street, or of Mr. Lincoln, 359 Market street.
jan 6—4t

Morus Multicaulis Seed.

FOR sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, a small quantity of WARRANTED GENUINE CHINESE MULBERRY SEED, just imported from China. It is put up in papers of $1 and $2, some thousands of seeds in each paper.

Also, WHITE ITALIAN MULBERRY SEED (fresh) in ounce papers, $1 per oz. dec 2—tf

Just Published,

FIRST LESSONS IN DRAWING For the use of SCHOOLS, LYCEUMS & FAMILIES

BY J. HOLBROOK.

THEY can be had printed on sheets, or done up neatly in sets on cards. Price of single sheets 25 cents. Per dozen, $2. Per hundred, $15. For sale by
R. S. GILBERT.
dec 30—tf No. 32 North street below Sixth.

To Country Store Keepers.

WETHERILL & BROTHER at the Old Stand, No. 65 north Front street, east side, continue to keep fresh supplies, from their spice mill, of Spices ground, pure, viz.

Ground Pepper, black.
do. Pepper, cayenne,
do. Allspice.
do. Cloves.
do. Cinnamon.
do. Ginger, &c. &c.

Also, Ground Rice, an excellent article.

These articles are prepared with much care, and put up in kegs of convenient sizes. jan 9—6t

Drab Cloak Cloths.

THE subscribers have just received an invoice of superior DRAB HABIT CLOTH, of suitable qualities and shades, for Friends' Cloaks.

They have also in store an assortment of Olive, Citron, and other colored Cloths, of the proper texture for Ladies' Cloaks. ISAAC BARTON & CO.
oct 28—tf No. 27 south Second street.

Kimberton Boarding School.

SCHOLARS are admitted on the 1st of First, Fifth and Eleventh months.

Stage via Norristown Rail Road every day in summer, and 3d, 5th and 7th days during the winter. Office, sign of the Swan, Race street, Philadelphia. Apply at the School, or to EMMOR KIMBER, Superintendent.
dec 30—4t*

Tea Warehouse, and FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

N. E. corner 10th and Chesnut Streets.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his assortment of Family Groceries, Teas, &c. among which will be found the following, viz:

Tea.

Young Hyson, Gun Powder Imperial, Hyson, Hyson Chulan, Souchong, Pouchong Pecco, and Orange Pecco.

Sugar.

Single, Double and Triple Refined Loaf. Fallen Loaf Lump, Havanna, St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans.

Coffee.

Old White Java, Mocha, Ceylon, Laguyra, Maracaibo, Rio, Sumatra, and St. Domingo.

Fruit.

Best Bunch Raisins, Keg do., Sultana do., Citron, Currants, Prunes, Dates, Figs, Almonds, Walnuts, Dried Plums and Peaches, Malaga Grapes, Oranges and Lemons.

Preserves.

Canton Preserved Ginger and Chow Chow in China Jars, Dry Preserved Citron, Mangoes and Small Oranges, in Tubs.

Pickles.

Piccalilly, Gherkins, Onions, Red Cabbage, Peppers, Mangoes and Walnuts.

Sauces, Ketchups, &c.

Harvey's Sauce, Reading's do. John Bull's do. Quin's do. Anchovy do. Cavice do. Royal do. Cavice do. India Soy and Curry Powder, Jamaica Pepper Sauce, Fine Vinegar, Walnut, Mushroom and Tomato Ketchup.

Spices.

Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Allspice, Pepper and Ginger.

Cheese.

Parmasan, Dutch Edam, Swiss Gruyere, Herkimer and Goshen.

Hams, Tongues, &c.

Jersey Hams, Smoked Tongues, Dried Beef, Bologna Sausages, Pickled Salmon, Dutch Pickled Herrings, in Kegs.

Cocoa and Chocolate.

Fry's, Kitchen's, Baker's and Sennox & Lingges's Cocoa and Chocolate, Baker's Cocoa Paste.

Molasses.

Steam Syrup, Sugar House and West India Molasses.

Lamp Oil.

Pale Winter, Fall and Summer Strained Oil.

Candles.

Judd's Patent Polished Candles, White and Colored Wax Candles, Wax Tapers, Spermaceti & Tallow Candles.

Miscellaneous.

Fine Sallad Oil, French Sardines, Anchovies, Anchovy Paste, French and Spanish Olives, English Mustard, French Prepared do. White Wine Vinegar, Cater do. Maple and Almond Mats, Brooms and Brushes, Day & Martin's London Blacking, Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Sago and Oat Meal, Barley, Shakers' Parched Sweet Corn, and London Split Peas.

The above, with all rare and choice articles which can be obtained, together with many others not enumerated, will be constantly kept on hand, so as to render the establishment at least equal to any other, for variety and quality. And he trusts that the whole business will be conducted so as to meet the approbation of all who may favor him with their custom. THOMPSON BLACK.

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of expense, or packed securely to go to any part of the country. dec 30—tf

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811—the S. E. corner of Chesnut and (entrance in) Third street—up stairs.

PROCURES Houses and Farms, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Barkeepers, Grooms, Hostlers, Porters, Housekeepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children, and Bought Servants.

A House Keeper wants a situation.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation.

Wanted, a Child to wet nurse.

COAL, of the first quality, FOR SALE.

Wanted, a Scotch Shepherd. jan 6—3t*

Fresh Seeds.

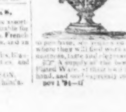
ORDERS for Garden Seeds will be promptly and carefully packed in assortments to suit Western or Southern Merchants. The stock on hand is large, and of the present years' growth, it consists of the Seeds of all the best kinds of Vegetables in general use, as well as other—recently introduced.

MULBERRY SEED.—True Italian White Mulberry Seed.

GRASS SEED.—Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd and other grass seeds. Also an assortment of Bird Seeds.
GEORGE M. COATES,
aug 26 '37—1y6 No. 49 Market st. below 2d st.

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,

South-West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.



THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silver smith business or manufactured to order in the neatest and best manner at the shortest notice, to match any pattern given, at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call without hesitation, where they will find work not surpassed in the city, for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing kept constantly on hand, and sold expressly to the trade.
nov 1 '34—tf R. & W. WILSON.

THE OLIO

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SONG.

Come to my own bright river,
Thou wanderer of the hills!
Come where the waters ever
Mingle a thousand rills.

I know thy young heart dances
With the buoyant mountain stream,
Whose mirror face is brightest where
Thy pictured beauties gleam.

But, oh! the broad calm river!
Whose hills come gently down,
To sleep upon its silvery marge,
When night forgets to frown!

The moon and stars descending,
Like pearls on beauty's cheek,
Adorned by what they should adorn,
A bluer heaven seek.

And when the breeze of summer
Has come to fan thy roses,
In ruffles on the river's breast,
What jewels it discloses!

Come to my own gay river,
For its breathing banks are ours,
And as the lovely garden's pass,
We'll taste the breath of flowers.

Come to the holy river,
Where earth and skies are greeting,
And praises spring forever;
Come to their holy meeting. ARCUS.

LETTERS OF VOLTAIRE.—M. Moller, of the library at Gotha has discovered a valuable collection of MSS. letters of Voltaire, written to the Duchess Louisa Dorothea de Gotha.

GREAT BORE.—At the Military School, Paris, they are boring for water, and have already dug a well 1300 feet deep, without success.

RACING.—The racing mania prevails to such an extent in New Orleans that a wag in ridicule wrote on a church door closed from some cause or other—"No preaching to day, gone to the races!"

GOING THE ENTIRE.—A fellow was recently met in great haste going towards a pill manufactory in one of our northern cities. "Hallo, Jim, which way, now, so fast?" "The fact is I have taken two boxes of fashionable pills, directions, boxes and all without doing me any good. I'm going to *swallow the agent* now, to see what effect he will have."—*N. O. Picayune.*

A Venetian who died not long since, made a provision of torches for his funeral, which he caused to be privately loaded with crakers, anticipating to a confidential friend the singular hubbub, which would result from the explosion, which he had calculated must take place in the most inconvenient spots. This posthumous joke, verified the most sanguine expectations of the projector.

AN ENTHUSIAST.—The celebrated English Engineer and scientific mechanic, Mr. Brindley, [illegible]

DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

THE immense and increasing popularity of these pills, is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peters' are purchased and praised, and recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.

Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not a quack medicine, but a scientific compound of simples, which has been the result of many years' intense application to a profession in which he was regularly bred, and hence it is as popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills is, that while very powerful in their effects, they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines, their application is never attended with nausea or griping.

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills, they are sold by all the principal Druggists in the city of Philadelphia. dec 30—4m

STOP THE RUNAWAY!!

TEN DOLLARS Reward will be given for the apprehension and detention of CHARLES F. JOBSON, a runaway apprentice to the Printing business. He is 19 years and 6 months of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, light complexion, light hair and light blue eyes. As he obtained money to purchase new clothes before he started, his clothing is not known. He may have gone with his brother to Cincinnati.

All persons are cautioned against harbouring, employing or trusting said apprentice.

S. C. ATKINSON, Philada.

☞ Editors in Cincinnati, New York, Pittsburg, and New Orleans, who exchange with the Saturday Evening Post, will please insert this, and the favour will be reciprocated. Oct. 28, 1837.

American Silk Agency, 5 Bank st.

The subscriber having opened an agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of Silk in the United States, offers for sale—

5000 MORUS MULTICAULIS MULBERRY TREES, from one to four years old, packed in moss and straw in bundles of 100 trees each, warranted to be from the original stock of the genuine Morus Multicaulis root; raised at the north, they are more hardy [illegible]